

ILLINOIS SOCIETY OF ARCHITECTS

MONTHLY BULLETIN

Vol. 5

CHICAGO, FEBRUARY, 1921

No. 8

OFFICERS

F. E. Davidson.....	President
Monadnock Block. Tel. Harrison 7818	
Herbert E. Hewitt.....	First Vice President
321 Main Street, Peoria, Illinois	
John A. Nyden.....	Second Vice President
196 North State Street. Tel. Rand. 999	
John A. Armstrong.....	Treasurer
127 North Dearborn Street. Tel. Rand. 6073	
Ralph C. Harris.....	Secretary
192 North State Street. Tel. Rand. 2409	
H. L. Palmer.....	Financial Secretary
1211, 19 South La Salle Street. Tel. Cent. 4214	

DIRECTORS

George Beaumont	Clare C. Hosmer
E. S. Hall	Robert C. Ostergren
Charles H. Hammond	Harry B. Wheelock

BOARD OF ARBITRATION

Alfred S. Alschuler	George C. Nimmons
Elmer C. Jensen	Dwight H. Perkins
Joseph C. Llewellyn	Irving K. Pond
Richard E. Schmidt	

EDITOR MONTHLY BULLETIN

F. E. Davidson
1448 Monadnock Block. Tel. Harrison 7818

PUBLICATION COMMITTEE

Chas. H. Hammond, Chairman	F. E. Davidson
George Beaumont	

ANNOUNCEMENT

The February meeting of the Illinois Society of Architects will be held in the Club rooms of the Art Institute at 5:30 P. M. on the evening of February 22. At 6 P. M. sharp Mr. Benjamin F. Bills will continue his lectures on the "Theory and Practice of Extemporaneous Speaking."

After the business session Professor F. R. Watson of the University of Illinois, will deliver a lecture on the "Acoustics of Auditoriums."

WHAT IS THE USE?

In our November issue we stated, "The story of the investigation now being conducted in New York could easily be duplicated in Chicago if the right man could be found willing to tackle the job; if he was backed by a public sentiment that would demand the elimination of graft and a square deal for all." The United States Department of Justice recently secured in Chicago the indictment of a number of union officials and contractors for restraining trade, and is reported to be making an investigation in all lines of the building trades. Of course, everyone knows that the Department is limited by law in its activities to only those matters that may be construed by the court and jury as being "restraint of trade."

What the building industry of Chicago is in need of is a thorough investigation by State authorities. The grafting labor parasites and the crooked contractors and owners should be eliminated, but just as long as our State officials and our Courts of Justice may be influenced by any consideration other than exact justice, present conditions will probably prevail.

Everyone conversant with the present situation knows that as these matters have been and are now being handled, if a known crook is indicted, by providing a minimum bond he is free to go at large and continue his "trade" pending trial, which often is delayed for years. In the meantime witnesses

disappear, evidence is lost and it is often necessary to have the indictment squashed. Everyone also knows that even if a conviction is secured that the condemned seldom, or ever, serves his time, but is paroled and is permitted to follow his "vocation." Quite frequently political pressure is brought to bear and executive clemency is secured. The whole system of the administration of our criminal law is wrong, and will never be made right until an awakened civic consciousness shall demand and force speedy justice.

BUILDING PROSPECTS

The building situation in Chicago and vicinity at the present time is in a most unsatisfactory condition. Everybody is waiting. The prices of certain materials have been slightly reduced since our January issue, but the total reduction in material costs has not been sufficient to materially affect the total cost of any structure.

Money for building loans of less than \$5,000.00 appears to be plentiful at reasonable rates, but money for the larger structures is almost impossible to obtain. Financial interests making such loans are still demanding 7 per cent. interest plus a minimum of 1 per cent. per year for long term bond issues with a minimum commission of 10 per cent., and it is quite probable that this scarcity of large funds will become more acute until after the United States Congress shall repeal the excess profit tax and modify other features of the Income Tax law. Should Congress fail to modify the present Income Tax law, many owners of large structures whose loans will mature in a short time will find themselves in difficulty when they come to renewing same as they will find that it will cost from 2 per cent. to 3 per cent. more interest when these loans are renewed, and in some cases the holders of the trust deed will probably refuse to renew, preferring to invest their money in tax exempt securities.

This fact in the building situation is an important one and indirectly will affect the money available for any and all building.

The question of the proper wage for the building mechanics is also one being seriously considered by contractors, owners, labor leaders, as well as architects. The prevailing opinion seems to be that if the labor unions of Chicago would renew their existing agreements on a dollar per hour basis, that in this territory there would occur a gradual resumption of construction work. There seems to be a general feeling exist-

ing that unless this is done there will be but little construction work attempted during the present season.

Inquiry of the mechanics themselves would indicate that the rank and file of most unions would be glad to have their working agreements renewed on the one dollar per hour basis, but they are deterred by the action of their bosses. Conditions may become so bad, however, that the bosses may find themselves unable to control the men and what will then happen no one at this time can with any certainty predict.

There is only one thing certain in the situation as it now exists and that is the fact that but few contracts are being awarded, and a most careful inquiry indicates that at present the prospects are that the amount of buildings constructed in Chicago and vicinity during 1921 will only be approximately 25 per cent. or less than the normal amount.

DO FIGURES LIE?

The conclusions drawn by the public from the figures quoted by the daily as well as the technical press, showing the percentages of decrease in building material prices must obviously be misleading, as but few even among architects and builders have any accurate data upon which to base an opinion as to the effect on building costs of the decline in price of any one or

more of the materials used in construction. Such tables as appear in even the most reputable journals are utterly valueless to anyone who is not able to apply the information given to the real problem, and that is, how do such changes in price levels of a few building commodities affect the final result which necessarily must be the final cost of the structure.

A careful search in the technical libraries in Chicago, and an interview of our recognized statistical experts, disclosed the fact that such data as must necessarily be used in such an analysis cannot be found. Therefore, in order to illustrate the importance of the proper use of statistics, the Editor has taken the estimated cost of project No. 2; reported in our January Bulletin; and with the aid and assistance of each contractor who submitted the proposals reported, has separated the material from the labor costs for each branch of the work. The proposal for masonry, concrete and carpenter work has also been sub-divided. Each contractor was requested to divide the estimated profit and overhead expense between the cost of material and labor in proportion to their amounts. It may also be noted that the bids reported in our January issue were actual competitive bids, and the proportion of the various items to the total cost will probably vary but slightly for any similar structure.

Now suppose the cost of brick masonry materials (brick, lime, cement, sand, etc.) were reduced 10 per cent., the total cost of the structure would be reduced .77 per cent. If the carpenter material, which includes structural framing, flooring, oak trim and other mill work was reduced 10 per cent., the total cost of the buildings would be reduced .97 per cent. If the cost of steel and iron was reduced 10 per cent. the effect on the total cost would amount to only .24 per cent. If roofing materials were reduced 10 per cent. it would effect the total cost only .22 per cent. A reduction of 10 per cent. in the steam fitting materials would reduce the cost of the structure by .87 per cent. If the labor costs for the labor for all branches of the work was reduced 20 per cent., and contractors and manufacturers reduced that portion of profit and overhead charged to labor by the same percentage the total reduction in the cost of the structure would be 3.66 per cent.

If, however, the usual profit and overhead expense is not reduced by the contractors and manufacturers, a 20 per cent. reduction in the cost of labor, would effect the total cost by only approximately 2.93 per cent.

A number of interesting comparisons may be made in the cost of work of an allied nature. For example, the labor cost of steam fitting is 28 per cent of the cost of material, while for sprinkler equipment it is 63 per cent. and for plumbing

47 per cent. Many other interesting facts will be apparent from a careful study of the tables.

The Editor in the January issue promised some additional tables of comparative costs for this issue. Notwithstanding the announcement made in the Bulletin and the request made by the President of the Society at the January meeting, and the fact that the Editor mailed seventy-five personal letters in inquiry to architects in Chicago and Illinois, requesting comparative data, but a single table is available for this issue. The difficulty is that it is exceedingly rare when any structure is refigured without extensive alterations and changes being made in the plans and specifications, and the absolute requirement of the Editor was that only such tables would be acceptable as would indicate the actual proposals received on the same structure without any changes whatever in plans or specifications; one set of estimates to have been submitted during the year of 1920 and the other after January 15, 1921. Any architect who may have such data is requested to send a copy to the Editor, as it is only by the securing of such actual data that the actual reduction in building costs from the peak of 1920 may be ascertained.

PROJECT NO. 3.

High Grade Residence in Winnetka, Ill.

F. W. Puckey and A. D. Jenkins, Archts.

6 N. Michigan Avenue.

	Jan. & Feb 1920	Jan. & Feb. 1921	Am't of Increase or Decrease	Per- cent of In- crease or De- crease	Percent of Total Cost 1921 Bids
Masonry	\$14,059.00	\$13,748.00	— \$ 311.00	— 2.22	21.82
Carpentry	23,099.00	21,386.00	— 1,713.00	— 7.50	33.94
Sheet Metal and roofing	4,213.00	3,876.00	— 337.00	— 8.00	6.15
Floors	1,750.00	1,540.00	— 210.00	— 1.20	2.44
Plastering	4,439.00	3,975.00	— 464.00	— 1.04	6.31
Painting	1,731.00	3,094.00	+ 1,363.00	+ 87.72	4.91
Tile	1,070.00	1,415.00	+ 345.00	+ 32.24	2.24
Glazing	1,000.00	1,225.00	+ 225.00	+ 22.50	1.94
Plumbing	5,016.50	4,350.00	— 666.50	— 13.28	6.90
Heating	3,861.00	3,298.00	— 563.00	— 14.58	5.22
Wiring	1,083.50	1,052.00	— 31.00	— 2.87	1.66
Light Fixtures	950.00	950.00	00.00	0.00	1.50
Hardware	1,466.00	1,275.00	— 191.00	— 1.30	2.02
Screens	586.00	805.00	+ 219.00	+ 3.73	1.27

	Materials	Per Cent. of total cost	Labor	Per Cent. of total cost	Labor and Material	Per Cent. of total cost
Concrete Masonry	\$ 56,254.00	10.20	\$ 43,986.00	7.90	\$100,240.00	18.10
Brick Masonry	41,150.00	7.48	32,130.00	5.84	73,280.00	13.30
Carpenter Work	53,354.00	9.70	22,866.00	4.15	76,220.00	13.85
Radial Brick Chimney	3,566.00	.65	2,304.00	.41	5,870.00	1.07
Water tube boilers	9,387.74	1.70	4,836.26	.88	14,224.00	2.59
Furnaces	2,100.00	.38	1,300.00	.23	3,400.00	.61
Struc. Steel & Misc. Iron	13,440.00	2.45	12,300.00	2.23	25,740.00	4.68
Steel Sash	20,585.00	3.77	3,984.00	.72	24,569.00	4.49
Fire Escapes	1,242.00	.22	1,496.00	.27	2,738.00	.49
Fire Doors, etc.	2,960.00	.53	3,350.00	.61	6,310.00	1.14
Sheet Metal Work	1,865.00	.33	2,695.00	.49	4,560.00	.82
Hollow Metal Doors	700.00	.13	1,157.00	.21	1,857.00	.34
Glazing	13,525.00	2.42	8,456.00	1.53	21,980.00	3.95
Plastering	3,471.75	.63	4,243.25	.76	7,715.00	1.39
Cut Stone	571.00	.10	679.00	.12	1,250.00	.22
Elevators	2,700.00	.49	1,800.00	.33	4,500.00	.82
Roofing	12,090.00	2.20	4,310.00	.78	16,400.00	2.98
Tile Flooring	50.00	.009	42.00	.007	92.00	.016
Painting	3,265.50	.59	9,396.50	1.71	12,662.00	2.30
Heating	47,700.00	8.67	13,300.00	2.42	61,000.00	11.09
Pipe Covering	2,820.00	.51	1,726.00	.31	4,556.00	.82
Electric Wiring	15,150.00	2.74	5,856.00	1.07	21,006.00	3.81
Sprinklers	19,675.00	3.57	12,440.00	2.26	32,115.00	5.83
Gravity Tank	4,847.00	.88	1,450.00	.26	6,297.00	1.14
Plumbing & Drainage	13,112.00	2.38	6,164.00	1.12	19,276.00	3.50
Fire Pump	3,425.00	.62	00.00	0.00	3,425.00	.62
	\$349,015.99	63.39	\$202,265.01	36.61	551,282.00	100.00

Weather Strip-					
ping	425.00	675.00	+	250.00	+58.82 1.07
Dryer	390.00	500.00	+	110.00	+28.20 .79
	\$65,129.00	\$63,164.00	—	\$1,975.00	— 3.03 100.

Proposals submitted were on the same plans and specifications without a single change or alteration. The job was figured on both occasions by the same contractors and in many instances the low bids are from the same concerns.

CHAPTER NOTES

The February meeting of the Illinois Chapter, A. I. A. was well attended.

Mr. Ernest J. Russell, F. A. I. A. of St. Louis, a director of the American Institute of Architects, gave a short talk on the work of the National Board for Jurisdictional Awards.

Mr. Edwin H. Hewitt, F. A. I. A. of Minneapolis, also a director of the Institute, gave a most interesting account of the development of the Minneapolis Small House Service Bureau.

Mr. Dwight J. Baum, A. I. A. of New York gave an interesting account of the work being done by New York in connection with the coming exhibition of the Architectural League of New York, including exhibits of Arts and Crafts.

Mr. Hal H. Hentz, A. I. A. of Atlanta, Georgia, also addressed the Chapter.

Mr. Henry G. Zander in a short address explained some of the difficulties now being encountered in financing building operations and predicted that for some time to come small loans or loans less than \$5,000 might be secured at a reasonable interest and commission rate, but that for larger projects funds would not be available until after the United States Congress had repealed some of the objectionable provisions of the Income Tax law.

Mr. H. R. Sexton, Managing Director of the Own Your Own Home Exposition, then gave a brief outline of some of the Architectural features of the coming exposition.

Mr. Dwight H. Perkins upon invitation of President Holsman then introduced Professor James H. Breasted of the University of Chicago. Professor Breasted presented an illustrated lecture on "Architectural Origins in the Ancient Orient," following which Mr. John Holabird of the firm of Holabird and Roche, gave a brief illustrated description of the Stadium which may some day be erected on the Lake Front of Chicago.

At 10:30 P. M. the meeting was adjourned to meet Friday, February 11, at 12:30 at the City Club, to consider the reports of the Chapter's Convention Action Committee.

At the adjourned meeting at the City Club the Pre-Convention Committee, whose members are:

Albert Moore Saxe, Chairman,	Alfred H. Granger,
George Beaumont,	E. S. Hall,
J. C. Llewellyn,	Francis W. Puckey,
George C. Nimmons,	Thomas E. Tallmadge,
H. B. Wheelock,	Clark C. Wright,
D. H. Burnham, Jr.,	Walter F. Shattuck,
F. E. Davidson,	

presented a series of resolutions to the Chapter for its consideration and action. The following resolutions were adopted by the Chapter and a copy ordered filed with the Board of Directors of the Institute with the request that the Board of Directors present same to the coming convention with its recommendations.

Resolution 1. Resolution No. 1 was entitled "Uniform Registration Laws for Architects," and embodies a number of amendments to the Model Form of Law for the registration of architects, as suggested by the Institute Committee on registration laws; an important amendment being an amendment to the title of the suggested Model Law that would make it applicable only in states which have a comprehensive building code.

The entire suggested registration act with the amendments is too lengthy to be published in our columns.

Briefly, however, the amendments suggested are based on the experience with registration laws in Illinois and a copy of the resolution was also ordered sent with the Chapter recommendations to the Institute Committee on Registration Laws.

The following resolution relating to Building Codes was then presented and on motion adopted:

Whereas, the American Institute of Architects has declared itself, in its model Architectural Registration Law, as in favor of titular registration as opposed to the license form of Architectural Registration by the states, and

Whereas, the registration of the title "Architect" can afford no direct protection as to the structural safety or sanitary character of the buildings erected in the various commonwealths, except in so far as competent architects are voluntarily employed,

Therefore be it resolved, by the American Institute of Architects in convention assembled, that it favors the early adoption by all states of a simple, direct and comprehensive state building code to protect the life, health and safety of the people;

And to this end be it further resolved, that the American Institute of Architects in convention assembled, instructs its Board of Directors to assist in the promulgation of such laws and to expedite the speedy passage of same in all states.

The following resolution relating to A Code of Practice was then presented and unanimously adopted:

Whereas, A. I. A. document, series A, No. 124, entitled, "The American Institute of Architects' Professional Practice of Architect" has been revised, amended and added to from year to year until it has become so complicated and lengthy as not to be conducive of a ready understanding by the client of the Architect's principal duties and usual charges, and

Whereas, there are certain saving clauses calculated to insure payment to the architect for unusual contingencies and others intended to relieve the architect of certain responsibilities which oft times are thought to indicate an anxiety upon the part of the architect concerning the conserving of his rights and privileges, and which quite frequently are regarded as indicating on the part of the architect a lack of confidence in the integrity and fair dealing of the client, all of which tends to cause many of the architect's clients to view the document with suspicion, if not distrust, and

Whereas, most of the clauses against which objection is made are already included, and very properly, in the Institute form of contract between the owner and architect, and

Whereas, all saving clauses and all clauses of every description that may in detail inform the client fully of the Architect's duties, his relation to the client and of matter pertaining to the administration and control of the work could be more effectively placed in the contract between owner and client or in a separate document, and

Whereas, there is an evident demand for a Schedule of Charges that is brief, direct and free from complications or saving clauses that tend to arouse suspicion in the minds of some or all, and one that will be easily understood by all the Architect's clients.

Now therefore be it resolved, by the American Institute of Architects in convention assembled, that the convention hereby directs and instructs its officers and Board of Directors to prepare or have prepared two Institute documents relating to the subject matter now contained in A. I. A. document No. 124; one document to be known as "The American Institute of Architects' Code of Professional Practice" and the other document to be known as "The American Institute of Architects' Schedule of Recommended Minimum Professional Charges," and to report the new documents to the 55th Annual Convention for its consideration and action.

The following suggested amendments to A. I. A. Document No. 124 was then presented and adopted and a copy ordered sent to the Institute Committee on Contracts and Specifications with the recommendations of the Chapter.

The Illinois Chapter of the American Institute of Architects recommends that A. I. A. document, Series A, No. 124, commonly referred to as the Schedule of Charges, be amended as follows:

"First—That Section 5 of the existing document shall be amended so as to read as follows:

"The Architect when rendering services indicated in Articles 1 and 2 without the executive services referred to in Article 12; when conditions justify; is to be reimbursed the cost of transportation and living incurred by him and his assistants while traveling in discharge of duties connected with the work. Under ordinary circumstances the services required in the design of heating, ventilating, mechanical, structural and electrical problems, and similar services, are a part of the Architect's

services and are included in the Architect's charges; but when special engineering or other problems of an unusual nature are involved or consultation services are necessary or desirable, the basic rate should be increased to include the cost of such special services. When special consulting services are required by the owner, the architect shall either be reimbursed by the owner for the cost of such services, or the owner may with the knowledge and consent of the Architect arrange for such services directly."

Second—That Section 6 shall be amended so as to omit the last sentence of the paragraph.

Third—That Section 7 shall be amended by adding the phrase "or other casualty" after the word "fire" in the tenth line of this Section.

Fourth—That Section 8 shall be amended by omitting the phrase "on account of it" after the word "rendered" in the sixth line of said Section.

Fifth—That Section 9 shall be amended by adding a new fourth paragraph between the present third and fourth paragraphs to read as follows:

"During the preparation of the preliminary studies and of the specifications and general working drawings it is proper that payments on account be made at monthly or other intervals, in proportion to the progress of the Architect's service and so as to aggregate in each period not more than the sums prescribed above."

That the last paragraph of Section 9 shall be amended so as to include the phrase "the use of old materials" before the word "penalty" in the second line of said paragraph.

Sixth—That a new section to be known as Section 12 shall be added after Section 11 of the existing document, said Section 12 to read as follows:

"The Architect may also include in the services to be performed the execution of work as a building construction manager on a known fee or percentage basis for which an extra charge of 4 per cent to 6 per cent is equitable, but not as a contractor on a lump sum basis."

Seventh—That Section 12 of the existing document be renumbered Section 13, and that Section 13 of the existing document be renumbered Section 14."

Joint Registration Laws and Co-operation between State Examining Boards were then considered by the Chapter and on motion the following resolution was unanimously adopted:

Whereas, the American Institute of Architects in convention assembled, recognizes that there is a common denominator of interest between all of the learned professions, and that the professions must stand together as one solid and united body in support of the principle that the public is entitled to have and maintain a professional class of thoroughly trained experts; a class to whom it may turn on occasion and find competent unprejudiced advice on any educational subject, and

Whereas, it believes that the virility of the professions can best be fostered by preserving and promoting the distinct identity of the different elements forming the body of professionalism, and to this end, while favoring the grouping of all "professional standardization" and "promotion" under the Educational Department of state administration, it favors distinctive laws placing the examination, certification and discipline of each separate profession under boards, juries or committees composed of long experienced and thoroughly trained members of the particular and distinct branch of professionalism involved, and

Whereas, it observes that so long as the Constitution of the United States of America remains in its present form and the doctrine of state rights in local affairs is held as an organic law, there will always be different laws in different states regulating the practice of architecture as all other professions, that as legislatures differ in personnel so will the laws promulgated by them differ, and

Whereas, many architects find it desirable to, and do engage in inter-state business, it seems evident that there should be some inter-state or national agency that can use its good offices to secure uniform standards of registration requirements and to facilitate reciprocal exchange of registration between states, and

Whereas, such reciprocal exchange of registration can only be legally predicated on "demonstrated ability" and "qualification requirements" which are equivalent in preliminary educa-

tion, years of experience, and moral standards, in the state from which the applicant is received to those in the state to which he desires transfer; the American Institute of Architects commends the organization of a national clearing house to serve this purpose.

Therefore be it resolved, that the American Institute of Architects in convention assembled, endorses the object and purpose of the National Council of Architectural Registration Boards, and recommends that its members and all other architectural societies having as their object the betterment of the architectural profession, shall become associate members of the Council and give it their active co-operation and support in its very laudable purpose, and.

Be it further resolved, that the American Institute of Architects is in favor of establishing a minimum "Educational Experience" and "Character standard" as a condition precedent to the use of the professional title of "Architect" and that whenever such standards are established by law in the various states, they should be at least equivalent in stringency of "educational and experience requirements" to those of the other learned professions of that state, and

Be it further resolved, that local regulations of this kind should be considered as a part of the educational system of the states and therefore should be promulgated and enforced with the co-operation and under the supervision of the Educational Department of the State Government rather than under the police power of the State.

A resolution for an amendment to the Code of Ethics was then presented as follows and on motion adopted:

Whereas, the Fifty-first Convention of the American Institute of Architects at Philadelphia in 1918 adopted the following:

"That the Canon No. 4 shall be stricken out, and that the Board is directed by this Convention to so reword Article 12 (of the Circular of Advice) as to bring it into harmony with the Canons with No. 4 stricken out," and

Whereas, it is the opinion of the Illinois Chapter of the American Institute of Architects that the rewording of Articles 12 and 13 of the Circular of Advice reported and recommended by the Board of Directors to the Fifty-Second Convention of the American Institute of Architects at Nashville in 1919 was not in accordance with the full intent of the action taken on this subject by the Fifty-first Convention.

Therefore be it resolved, that Article 12 of the Circular of Advice be amended to read as follows:

"Publicity of the standards, aims and progress of the profession, both in general and as exemplified by individual achievement, is essential.

"The Institute relies upon its members to keep whatever advertising they may do within the bounds of truth and good taste, and of such character as to maintain the high ideals of the Institute."

Be it further resolved, that the second paragraph of Article 13 of the Circular of Advice be amended to read as follows:

"The placing of the architect's name on a building during construction serves a legitimate purpose for public information."

The following resolution relating to the Handbook of Architectural Practice was on motion adopted:

Whereas, the American Institute of Architects recently caused to be published and issued by the Press of the American Institute of Architects, Incorporated, a publication entitled "The Handbook of Architectural Practice," and

Whereas, this work epitomizes the intent of the founders of the American Institute of Architects as set forth in its articles of incorporation which read in part, "The object of this Society is to elevate the Architectural Profession as such, and to perfect its members practically and scientifically," and

Whereas, it is the duty of the American Institute of Architects to recognize and encourage the faithful services and ability of the men who made this publication possible.

Now therefore be it resolved, by the American Institute of Architects in convention assembled, that it acknowledges its debt of gratitude to the men who have so generously contributed over a period of years the time and skill required to make possible "The Handbook of Architectural Practice," and that it recognizes "The Handbook of Architectural Practice" as one of the greatest achievements of the Institute since its incorporation, and

Be it further resolved, that the Board of Directors shall have prepared engrossed copies of this resolution and shall present

same to the widow of the late Frank Miles Day and to the members of the Committee who contributed in time and effort to the realization of this great task.

On motion the following resolution suggesting an amendment to the Circular of Advice was adopted:

It is hereby resolved by the American Institute of Architects in convention assembled, that the Institute's Circular of Advice shall be amended by adding the following to Article 14:

"The Institute recognizes the right of the owner to purchase unlimited professional service on a basis of adequate remuneration and control. No competition shall therefore be held to exist where two or more architects are retained at the same time for the same project, provided that each architect knows that other architects are working at the same problem."

The Chapter by a formal vote instructed its delegates to the 54th Convention to, if possible, secure favorable action by the convention on all of the foregoing resolutions.

The following resolutions of a suggestive nature were then presented and adopted and on motion a copy ordered transmitted to the Board of Directors of the Institute:

Architectural Schools

Whereas, The American Institute of Architects at its Annual Convention in 1914 adopted the following resolution:

"Resolved that in the opinion of the American Institute of Architects, in Convention assembled, the schools of Architecture, where they are connected with a college or university, should have an organization independent of the direction of the engineering or other department, and that all that relates to the requirements for the professional degree should be definitely under the control of the architectural staff," and

Whereas, The Association of Collegiate Schools of Architecture at its annual meeting May 4th, 1920, adopted the following resolution:

"That it is the sense of this meeting that the ideal position of an architectural school is one of complete independence to pursue the ends for which it is responsible, whether this is secured by complete separation from other units of the institution or by a recognized autonomy in schools of creative art or technology," and

Whereas, these resolutions place the profession of architecture on record as to the general principle, and

Whereas, a Sub-Committee of the Pre-Convention Committee of the Illinois Chapter of the American Institute of Architects has received replies to a questionnaire sent out by the Sub-Committee to the following schools:

Columbia University
Cornell University
Harvard University
University of California
University of Illinois
University of Michigan
University of Minnesota
Massachusetts Institute of Technology
University of Pennsylvania

and,

Whereas, the replies develop the fact that in many of the schools named architecture was at first organized as a part of the school or college of engineering. This is true of Technology, Pennsylvania, Cornell, Illinois, Minnesota and Michigan.

The replies indicate, however, that some of the schools have enjoyed more freedom than others in the control of the school, and that changes are being made which in some, give to the department of architecture a standing distinct and apart from the college of engineering in the same institution.

In Columbia, California and in Harvard, since 1914, the schools of architecture are independent of other departments and the faculties of the schools of architecture have control of the affairs of the schools.

In Pennsylvania the school of architecture has recently become a part of the College of Fine Arts with Professor Laird, Dean of the College.

In Cornell the department has become the College of Architecture and has always enjoyed freedom and control in determining the policy and courses of the school.

In Minnesota and Michigan the schools of architecture are given recognition as a part of the College of Engineering and Architecture.

At Massachusetts Institute of Technology the department of Architecture is one of seventeen distinct departments, each with a budget and teaching staff of its own.

In Illinois the department is a school in the College of Engineering and its contact with the controlling body of the university is through the Dean of the College of Engineering.

In both Michigan and Illinois the question of complete independence as a College of Architecture is being urged with some prospect of success, and

Whereas, while varying conditions exist and some schools have more freedom than others, the prevailing opinion is that the basic considerations in engineering are not the basic considerations in architecture, although they have many points of contact, that the faculty of the schools of architecture should determine the requirements for a degree in architecture and the school should be independent and autonomous to the fullest extent practicable within a university organization.

How this result can be accomplished the Illinois Chapter believes cannot be laid down as a rule. No two schools are in exactly the same position and any assistance the Institute can give to any one school in attaining the status of an independent college should be given after careful consideration and with special reference to the school in question and with a view solely to increasing the school's usefulness in developing a broader and better architecture and a larger influence in all matters pertaining to buildings.

Therefore, be it resolved, that the American Institute of Architects reiterates the resolution passed at the convention in 1914 with relation to schools of architecture and engineering, and offers its aid and influence to any recognized school of architecture in any effort it may make to secure full independence and control in all matters pertaining to studies and degrees and an equal standing with other schools or colleges in the council or body controlling the policy of the entire school, college or university, and

Be it further resolved, that this assistance be extended through the Chapter in whose jurisdiction the school is located, by its Committee on Education, or a special committee, or both, at the discretion of the executive Committee of the Chapter, and that the personnel of such committees be acceptable to the authorities of the school in question.

An Amendment to the Circular of Advice

Be it resolved, by the American Institute of Architects in Convention Assembled, that Article 17 of the Circular of Advice shall be amended to read as follows:

"The architects should advise and assist those who intend making architecture their career. The beginner who must get his training solely in the office of an architect should be assisted by the latter to the best of his ability by instruction and advice."

The interests of both architects and draughtsmen will be furthered by co-operation and by the architect's encouraging the draughtsman to prepare himself for the practice of architecture as a profession.

In each office there should be group study of architectural problems and design, under the criticism of the architect. The draughtsman should be encouraged to exercise initiative in all problems given them by the architects, and the architects encourage the draughtsmen to understand the full meaning of every phase of the development of each project in the office.

In such cities as there are now regular architectural clubs, the draughtsmen should be encouraged to join these clubs and to take active part in all competitions or exhibitions organized by said clubs. In cities where there are no architectural clubs, draughtsmen's clubs should be formed for the advancement of knowledge and ability to practice architecture.

"While a thorough technical preparation is essential for the practice of architecture, architects cannot too strongly insist that it should rest upon a broad foundation of general culture."

National Publicity of the Architectural Profession

Whereas, the Illinois Chapter, A. I. A., believes that only a small percentage of the people realize the quality of their civilization and that the intensity of their education is recorded most effectively by the structures for which they are responsible, and

Whereas, it further believes that only a small percentage of the people are aware that the fitness of their structures to the purposes which they are intended to serve, presents a problem

the successful solution of which is dependent upon the experience and training which the architectural profession alone offers in its ability to express structurally, the aims, ideals, and culture of the people, and

Whereas, it is of the belief that a service to society will be rendered by a more thorough understanding of the profession of architecture by the public,

Therefore be it resolved, that the Illinois Chapter, A. I. A., recommends to the American Institute of Architects in convention assembled, that the Institute instruct its officers and directors to proceed immediately with the formulation of a plan which may be properly called "National Publicity of the Architectural Profession," and that such plan shall in reality have as its aim the acquainting of the public with the advisability of securing trained architectural service in connection with all building projects.

The Chapter by formal vote instructed the Pre-Convention Committee to prepare suitable resolutions for presentation to the Board of Directors of the Institute suggesting that a place be reserved on the program of the coming convention for a discussion of the building situation and also to suggest to the Board of Directors the presentation of suitable resolutions endorsing the Calder bills now pending before Congress.

THE WORK OF THE PUBLICITY COMMITTEE

The Publicity Committee of the Illinois Society of Architects working with a like committee of the Illinois Chapter, A. I. A., as a joint committee, recently prepared a program for a series of short articles that might be published by the Sunday Press. The entire program being as follows:

1. How to secure plans for your new home.
2. The planning of your new home.
 - a. The Living Room—Its relation to the rest of the house.
 - b. The Dining Room—Its relation to the rest of the house.
 - c. The Music Room—Its relation to the rest of the house.
 - d. The Kitchen—Its relation to the rest of the house.
The kitchen well equipped.
 - e. The bedrooms.
 - f. The bathrooms.
3. The selection of the site.
4. Financing your new home.
5. Awarding contracts for your new home.
6. Materials to be used in the construction of your new home.
 - a. Foundations.
 - b. Brick.
 - c. Frame.
 - d. Stucco.
 - e. Fireproof construction.
- Comparative cost and merits of each.
7. The decorating of your new home.
 - a. A study of the various kinds of woods to be used.
 - b. A study of the treatment of woods.
 - c. Treatment of walls and ceiling.
 - d. Curtains and drapery.
 - e. Illuminations of your home.
 - f. The hanging of pictures in your new home.
8. The plumbing for your new home.
9. The heating and ventilating for your new home.
10. Selecting the furniture for your new home.
11. The grounds for your new home.
 - a. Garden
 - b. Shrubbery and trees.
 - c. Walks.
 - d. Fences.
 - e. Garage, etc.
12. Civic Improvements.
 - a. What you as a home owner can do to assist in beautifying your home neighborhood.
 - b. The effect on your community and city of well designed and well planned homes.
 - c. Increase in property values.
 - d. Schools.
 - e. Place of your employment.
 - f. Your theatres.
 - g. Your churches.
 - h. Your hospitals.
 - i. Better Citizenship.

The Committee devoted one entire session to a careful canvass of the architects of Illinois in an effort to make assignments to the right men for each subject and sub-subject indicated in the program.

When the entire series of articles has been prepared and collected, duplicates will be mailed to the American Institute of Architects, where they will be again duplicated and transmitted to the other chapters of the Institute, and Illinois in turn will receive duplicates of articles prepared on similar topics by other chapters. If the architects will only do their duty as professional men enough copy will be thus secured for an interesting series of articles for the Sunday Press to extend over a period of perhaps several years. Such a series of articles will aid in creating a proper appreciation of the value of the professional service of architects.

PLAYING WITH FIRE.

The City Council of the City of Chicago by a unanimous vote on January 28 adopted the following order:

"Ordered, That the Commissioner of Buildings be and is hereby directed to suspend the operation of the fire limits ordinance from Cicero Avenue west to the City limits, for a period of one year."

At the Council meeting on February 4, the following order was introduced by Alderman Kovarik:

"To amend an order appearing on Page 1693 of the Journal of the meeting held January 28, 1921, suspending the operation of the fire limits ordinance from Cicero Avenue west to the City limits, by striking out the word 'Cicero' occurring in the fourth line of said order and by inserting in lieu thereof the word 'Crawford'."

This order was referred to the Committee on Buildings for their consideration. Civic organizations of Chicago will observe with interest the action taken by the Building Committee on this order. No valid reason has thus far been advanced as to why the fire limits of Chicago should be reduced in area.

Sometime ago, when the matter of making the fire limits of the City coincide with the City boundaries was pending before the City Council, reliable figures were produced and presented, to the effect that a brick bungalow or a brick residence could at that time be constructed at approximately the same cost as a frame structure of exactly the same size and the same interior finish and treatment throughout, and when maintenance, depreciation, etc., were considered that by the end of five years after construction, the brick structure was actually the cheapest.

The probabilities are that any investigation which might be made will disclose the same relative costs to-day. Therefore, why should the City Council increase the fire hazard in any area of the City, thus increasing insurance costs and depreciating property values, when no real valid reason may be offered for the change in the fire limits as suggested?

Instead of reducing the fire limits, why should not the City Council encourage the construction of small homes by amending the existing Building Code so as to permit the use of 8-inch concrete foundation walls and a greater latitude in the use of hollow tile, etc. Such changes would result in materially lowering construction costs and thus encourage home building.

THE SMALL HOUSE COMPETITION

The small house competition conducted in conjunction with the "Own Your Home Exposition" under the direction of Henry K. Holsman, President of the Illinois Chapter, A. I. A., closed on February 7. The competition was conducted under the Competition Code of the American Institute of Architects, the judges being:

Ernest J. Russell, F. A. I. A., of St. Louis;
Edwin H. Hewitt, F. A. I. A., of Minneapolis;
Charles H. Hammond, A. I. A., of Chicago;
Hal. F. Hentz, A. I. A., of Atlanta;
Dwight James Baum, A. I. A., of New York.

The committee of builders who assisted the jury was composed of

Henry G. Zander,
A. W. Lane,
Bartholomew O'Toole.

Twelve hundred drawings were submitted by the contestants.

The Chicago Architectural Club

40 South Clark Street

OFFICERS—1920-1921

Elmer J. Fox.....President
39 South State St.

Paul F. Esser.....Vice-President
1210 Kimball Bldg.

Fred O. Rippel.....Treasurer
1200 Tower Bldg.

Curt A. Esser.....Secretary
1525 First National Bank Bldg.

DIRECTORS

Active		Associate
H. W. Anderson	J. C. Leavell	W. L. Pringle
C. W. Farrier	A. S. Morphet	C. H. Sierks

THE TRAVELING SCHOLARSHIP

Saturday afternoon, Jan. 29th, the preliminary esquisse en l'air was held for the Foreign traveling scholarship of 1921, and nineteen contestants threw their hats in the ring; an average number of former years. The Scholarship Committee had its annual trials and tribulations to write the following program, that would be without a kick:

'Program for the Eighteenth Foreign Traveling Scholarship
Given by the Chicago Architectural Club
'Club House for Chicago Architectural Club'
Announcement

During the present club year there have been many activities along the lines of closer relations between the Chicago Architectural Club, the Illinois Chapter, A. I. A., and the Illinois Society, and, recognizing the benefits of this affiliation, it is proposed that a home be built by the Chicago Architectural Club to house the three societies.

The selected site is north of the Chicago River, near the present colony of Architects. A city block 400 ft. by 500 ft., bounded by four streets of equal importance, is owned by the Lincoln Park Board, and is a public park embellished accordingly.

One half of the area, 250 ft. by 400 ft., can be appropriated by the Club, providing that among its activities there are semi-public functions, such as lectures, exhibitions, etc. The building will provide most of the requisites of a club in recreational, social and educational ways.

There will be bowling alleys, billiard rooms, etc., in the basement. A general club room or lounge, for all members, that on specified occasions can be utilized for special meetings of the Societies. Adjacent to it will be a dining room with necessary service from kitchen in basement.

Each society will have a committee room, each with adjacent room for Secretary, and a toilet. An Exhibition Hall for temporary exhibitions of architecture and painting and for receptions, lectures and dances. The Atelier for students and workers to be in the second story. Library and Reading Room must be adjacent to Atelier. There must be four or more small studios for rental to Architects, Sculptors and Painters. These are purely working studios and not living quarters.

It is to be remembered the Club will have a park setting with possibilities of formal gardens and use of sculpture.

In furthering this feature of the general plan, an open amphitheater seating a thousand people is required.

Points to be borne in mind are: The building is to be built in a public park, is the home of architects and draftsmen and must not be pretentious, but *simplicity must be its keynote*. Competitors to bear in mind that the entire management of building and grounds, will be controlled by the Club."

And to complete the schedule as of yore, there are revisions that some competitors would make, so all is well.

"*****"; acceptance and acquiescence are normal, healthy states of mind. Rejections, refusals and inclinations are unhealthy, abnormal states of mind, for they imply a lack of power to cope with the situations rejected or dodged, and an unconscious belief on the part of the declining person that his constitution, mental or physical, is not strong enough to stand the strain."

From the words of Wilfred Lay, Professor of Psychology, Harvard University,

NEW ACTIVE MEMBERS

At the meeting of the Board of Directors, Feb. 11th, application for active membership from the following were accepted:

Bultman, Wm. C.,	Maher, Philip B.,	Thorud, Bert M.,
Budina, A. O.,	Newbold, Roy E.,	Ticknor, J. H.,
Collins, Harry B.,	Seabloom, Harry R.,	Stockton, Walter R.,
Lewin, Ed. P.,	Taylor, Howell,	Webster, Maurice.
Mueller, H. E.,		

ALLIED MEMBERSHIP

Since the last publication of names, applications have been received from the following:

Bannister, Geo. S.,	Hine, Cicero,	Riddle, L. W.,
Blake, Edgar Ovet,	Holmes, Morris G.,	Rowe, L. P.,
Charvat, Anthony,	Jillson, B. H.,	Shattuck, W. F.,
Clark, Wm. Jerome,	Layer, Robt.,	Stanhope, Leon E.,
Coffin, Arthur S.,	Lehle, L.,	Sturnfield, Chas. H.,
Dougherty, F. E.,	Lewis, LeRoy,	Tallmadge, Thos. E.,
Dreyer, D. J.,	Marshall, Benj.,	Thisslew, Chas.,
Eichberg, S. Milton,	Morison, J. M. R.,	Viehe-Naess, Ivar,
Fox, Chas. E.,	Neebe, John K.,	Weber, Alfred P.,
Hall, Gilbert P.,	Pleins, Leo, H.,	Wilmanns, Aug. C.,
Hatzfield, Clarence,	Pfeiffer, Geo. I.,	Work, Robert G.
Heinz, L. H.,		

ATELIER PARSONS CALENDAR

Feb. 26. Paris Prize. First Preliminary.

March 5. B IV Projet,
B IV Analytique,
A IV Esquisse Esquisse.

March 12. A & B V Archaeology Projet,
A & B Measured Drawing.

The awards in the B 1 Projet and Analytique Competition were as follows:

B 1 Projet*—Mentions: G. S. Beach, F. K. Cheetham, J. Schierhorn.

B 1 Analytique—1st Mention: E. Olson.

Mentions: A. R. Brown, E. A. Gylleck, R. H. Johnson, D. R. Lundberg, G. Nedved, T. Ross.

In the B 11 Projet and Analytique Competition there were submitted 6 projet and 7 Analytique drawings.

Award in the B 1 Esquisse-Esquisse, Mention: R. E. Dando.

THE LIBRARY

The following volumes have recently been added to the club library: "Twenty-five Great Houses of France," Speltz, "Handbook of Ornament," Gromort, "Plans de Grandes Compositions Executées," 3 Vols. D'Espouy "Fragments Antiques."

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

The Club gratefully acknowledges the donations of \$25 each from Mr. I. K. Pond and Mr. D. H. Burnham. These gifts will be applied on the scholarship fund.

SMALL HOUSE COMPETITION.

The following is a complete list of the men of this state who were placed in the recent competition for small houses, held under the competition code of the American Institute of Architects.

What is the matter Illinois architects and draftsmen?

CLUB EVENTS

The following program has been arranged by the Educational Committee for the members for the rest of the Club year:

Monday, March 7th.

Tuesday, March 15th.

Friday, March 25th.

Thursday, April 14th.

Save these dates. Individual, detailed announcements will follow. Each one of these evenings should have the support of the active membership.

THE RESTORATION OF THE COLUMBIAN FIELD MUSEUM

The Municipal Art and Town Planning Committee of the Illinois Chapter of the American Institute of Architects has completed the detailed estimate of the cost of restoring the old Columbian Field Museum in Jackson Park. The detailed report and estimate will be submitted by the Committee in due course to the South Park Commissioners.

The following interesting letter was received by the Illinois Society of Architects some days ago:

"The Board of Managers of the Catholic Woman's League would like to go on record as endorsing the movement to retain and perpetuate the Old Field Museum Building in Jackson Park, Chicago. We are sorry our South Park Commissioners do not see this in the same light as does the Illinois Society of Architects, but we hope enough influence may be brought to bear, so that the people of the South Side (if not all Chicago) may still enjoy this center."

FROM PAST PRESIDENT PFEIFFER

Villa Florence,

Mr. Charles Herrick Hammond,
64 East Van Buren St.,
Chicago, Ill.

Lemon City, Florida,
January 21, 1921.

Dear Sir:

I beg to acknowledge receipt of your valued favor with enclosures, all under date of the 10th inst.

I certainly appreciate the object and motives of the plan described and notwithstanding the fact that a very few architects in our State have to carry practically the entire load and do a large volume of missionary work, I shall most cheerfully cut another box of cigars from my personal expenses—yes, I shall gladly do so annually.

You should have unqualified success, for I do not see how any self-respecting architect can turn the cold shoulder to your appeal, unless he be so unfortunate that he really cannot spare the money.

If anything further is needed do not hesitate to inform me and I shall cheerfully respond—if I can—and if I cannot, I shall tell you so without disguise.

With best wishes for your success, I remain

Yours cordially,

(Signed) George L. Pfeiffer,
President,

State Board of Architecture,
State of Florida.

(Check for \$5.00 enclosed.)

All members of the Illinois Society and Illinois Chapter who have not done so, should take out Allied Membership in the Architectural Club. If Mr. Pfeiffer in Florida is willing to do so, why should those in this state hesitate?

A LETTER OF APPRECIATION

My Dear Mr. Davidson:

Congratulations upon your January number. It is full of real items of news to the architectural profession.

Yours respectfully,

F. C. Dodds,
Superintendent of Registration.

Past President Thomas is now at St. Ann's, Harrogate, England. At the February meeting of the Board of Directors, the following was adopted and a copy sent to Mr. Thomas:
"Dear Sir and Conferee:

Whereas, the Board of Directors of the Illinois Society of Architects has been advised of the great and irreparable loss sustained by you in the passing away of your beloved and cherished wife and companion, Mrs. Stafford Fox Thomas, who was well known and greatly esteemed among the members of our profession, and whose unexpected death is greatly deplored by all of us.

Therefore, be it resolved, that the Board of Directors of the Illinois Society extend to you its heartfelt sympathy in your great bereavement and this hour of sorrow, and trusts that you may receive that comfort which is not in our power to give, but which the Almighty, alone, can so abundantly provide."

THUMB NAIL SKETCHES

Mr. Ira W. Hoover has resigned as a member of the Illinois Society of Architects.

Mr. Benjamin E. Winslow has been seriously ill for some time. His friends in both the Society and the Chapter all wish him a speedy recovery.

Members of the Illinois Society of Architects are referred to the February 12 issue of the American Contractor, in which will be found the most admirable address of Mr. Emery Stanford Hall on "The Legal Regulation of Standards of Architectural Practice" presented to the Illinois Society at its January meeting.

The following architects were elected members of the Illinois Society of Architects at the January meeting of the Board of Directors:

Lee E. Olsen, 1615 Ashland Block.
Jules Urbain, Jr., 1615 Ashland Block.
Leo S. Hirshfeld, 139 N. Clark Street.
Harold Smith, 415 Old Colony Bldg.
William Gauger, 36 West Randolph St.
Maurice V. Rissman, 139 N. Clark St.

A Change in the Schedule of Charges: At the February meeting of the Board of Directors, upon the suggestion of Mr. Joseph B. Lawler, attorney, Paragraph 1 of the Illinois Society of Architects' Schedule of Minimum Charges was amended by substituting the phrase "lowest estimates" for the phrase "lowest bids" and the Financial Secretary instructed to have five thousand copies of the Schedule as amended printed as a separate document.

An Examination for Illinois Architects Now Holding Class "A" Certificates. The Department of Education and Registration of the State of Illinois will conduct an examination in Chicago on March 9 for all architects now holding Class "A" certificates who may wish to change their form of registration to certificates by examination. Architects interested are advised to correspond with the Superintendent of the Department of Education and Registration at Springfield.

"The field of ethics daily becomes more important to the construction industry. The investigation going on in New York City shows very clearly that the term 'Ethics' and 'Code of Practice' may be applied to some very vicious activities. The Amalgamated Order of Pickpockets and Burglars has, perhaps, a code of ethics which does not in the least change the character of the organization.

This is an age of collective action and since there is strength in union, there are potential dangers in collective action, much greater than the dangers in individual action. The business organization which is based on a purpose of stifling fair competition and establishing monopoly is, in its very foundation unethical and fundamentally criminal."—From the American Contractor, January 29 issue.

"It is generally expected that the spring months will see prices of building materials stabilized on about the 1919 level and that with the public realization of stabilized conditions construction will start in fair volume. With the beginning of activity a healthier tone will be given conditions generally, because prices will become firm and possibly advance slightly removing the deterrent effects of a falling market. Architects are at the threshold of a period of development in which the extent of their participation will be measured only by their ability to serve."—Editorial comment in the Architectural Forum of January.

In Memoriam

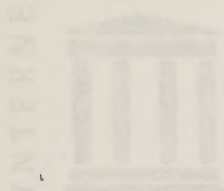
Mr. John M. Schroeder died on February 5, 1921.

2024-01-16

Box: 1A40241107
Old Path: 1A402411

Monthly Bulletin / Illinois
Society of Architects
1928-02: Vol 12 Iss A

ARCHIVE



NOTICE

THIS VOLUME IS INCOMPLETE

THE FOLLOWING ISSUES ARE ON ORDER:

Vol. 6-12, No. 7 March 1921-January 1928

NOTICE

THIS VOLUME IS INCOMPLETE

THE FOLLOWING ISSUES ARE ON ORDER:

Vol. 6-12, No. 7 March 1951-January 1952

